MES. TILCON HAD TRANSPERRED TO ME AN UNDUE
MESSURE OF APPENTION,
my presence would make matters worse; or if,
using that influence, I orought her into more
harmoni-us relations to her husband, the sensibility of a proud man would accept such a service
at the hand of another yer illy, and it would
make matters worse on that side, and, therefore,
for both reasons I had better not go.
Q. And so, about any writing to her were you
put under any advice or restriction? A. No,
none.

Q. And so, about any writing to her were you not under any advice or restriction? A. No, hone.

Q. Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, has said this in the course of his direct testimony in answer to this question, "Before going to that interview I propose to ask you, did you learn from Mr. Beecher, how you were made the bearer of that letter from yourself to Enzabeth?" meaning this letter of the 7th of February. Mr. Tilton said, "Mr. Beecher, whenever he met me at that time, always asked me after for state of mind, asked whether or not sine could endure to live, asked whether or not sine could endure to live, asked whether or not of the storing her in my respect, and put such other questions as these, if that is an answer to your inquiry?" And Mr. Tilton says "Yes" to that. Now, what passed between you and Mr. Tilton on the subject embraced by that question and answer? A. Well, I always asked after Elizabeth with affectionate interest and respect.

Q. His statement is you asked for her state of mind; asked whether or not he was restoring her in any degree to his respect? A. No, no; while yet her illhess continued I always asked whether she was ill, whether she seemed likely to run down; there was tear at that time that this liness would terminate in rapid consumption, and I had great soulctude, and I asked after her with that in my mind; and as to the other question, whether she was rising in his respect; I don't remember ever to have asked him that.

Q. Now, Mr. Tilton adds after this question that I have already read to you, referring to you, "And he wanted me to be sure that Mr. Moulton was endeavoring to keep peace be'ween us all, held her in kindly regard and did not frown on her because she had lorielted her hould; he was selved to refresh her hould be sure of that fac." Now, what passed on any such subject or in any such connection? A. There was nothing; it is simply untile.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, from and after this 7th of

in any such connection? A. There was nothing; it is simply untrue.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, from and after this 7th of Fobruary, was there any disturbance or discord between yourself and 'Mr. Tilton, or Mr. Moulton, during that season, or during the summer? A. On the contrary, they were very much bettered between me and Mr. Tilton.

Q. Better than they had been prior to December? A. Any time previous than they had been for a year nearly.

Q. And in any interviews thereafter was the subject of any lault or wrong that you had done

or a year nearly.

Q. And in any interviews thereafter was the subject of any inuit or wrong that you had done renewed as the subject of complaint or controversy? A. There was a memorable interview in the first part of February; i can't give any special date, but it was in the first half of the month, I think in which our.

Q. Where was this? A. At Mr. Tilton's house.

Q. Now proceed to that—1871? A. 1871.

Q. Still in this month of February, but toward the middle of it? A. Yes, sir, somewhere in that vicinity.

the middle of it? A. Yes, sir, somewhere in that vicinity.
Q. Now, sir, did you go to Mr. Tilton's house, and, it so, how were you induced or led to go there? A. I don't know how; evidently by arrangement, but whether by his invitation or Mr. Moulton's suggestion I can't recall; I remember going there about break ast time in the morning, and

and Q. Now you can go on? A. The conversation and the interview is rather more distinct than the external motion of things; we repaired to his study, which was in the third story front room at

you found them at breakfast? A. I

that time.

Q. Well, you lound them at breakfast? A. I didn't go into the breakfast room it I recollect, but I have an impression they were there.

Q. At breakfast? A. At oreakfast, and Mr. Titon met me as it he had expected me, and thewithout being able to state precisely the language which he employed, he introduced his conversation by the recognition of the fact that we were to act harmoniously together, and that it was necessary, therefore, for a more periect effectuation of that that we should have a conversation together in regard both to mys-it and to numself; there was a renewal, some renewal, in respect to the manner in which Mr. Bowen had treated him in a ousiness point o view; I can't recail that very distinctly; the other part impressed itself more upon my mind; he passed on from the statement of

ment of

BOWEN'S HAVING SLANDERED ME

to the statement that he himself had experienced a like treatment at the hands of Mr. Bowen; he proceeded to instance the stories that had been told by Mr. Bowen, hi reculeut right, one by one.

Q. About you? A. No about himself; it was an interview more for clearing himself than clearing me; he said that the story of his offering improper advances to a lady in the back office of the Blooklyn Onton was an absolute faisenbood; he denied it explicitly; he said that the story of his going with a woman to Winsted Conta, was absolutely lake and had no loundation in lact, and that he couldn't understand how it could ever have started, except that there was another Thion bearing the same initials, who was a dissolute man and intemperate, and that the had been going about the country, and this story probably was true of him and had been transferred by these who didn't know the difference of personality to him; he said that the stories told of him of hir. Bowen or hinted in respect to his improprieties in the West and the Northwest he defied anybody to prove; they were absolutely lake; he then went on to say that my will was not stogether guiltless in y were absolutely laise; he then went on to that my wife was not sitogether guitless in matter of propagating stories, that she and

the matter of propagating stories, that she and Mrs. Morse had reducated stories of his intemperance and of his improvidence and of his neglect of his immity, and one by one he gave to them expired denial.

Mr. Evarts—what else did you say? A. He stated then to me in regard to his immity that while he acknowledged that he had, perhaps, been at times hasty or inconsiderate, or something to that effect, he had never violated his marital yows; be declared that he had, irom his youta up, been haveling in chastity; he hastrated to me a scene that took place between him and his father when he first began to launch out alone into the city, who took him and taked to him about the great dangers he would have from the about the great dangers he would have from the other sex, and from an undue hierconies with them; I can't recail it; there was something very specific in that counsel of his goaly and patriarchai father, as he was represented to me, and he said that tout made such an impression on his bind at that time that it had held him up aver since; he stated jurther than that that he didn't know but that HIS LIFE HAD COME TO A PREMATURE TERMINA-

dion't know but that

HIS LIFE HAD COME TO A FREMATURE TERMINATION,
his usefulness seemed clouded, his opportunities
seemed stat up—that his household seemed desolate; I spoke then words of sympathy and words
of courage to him, and was profoundly impressed
with his truthfluiness, and I left worse than I had
ever left to ore—that I had liked my hand against
a man who, whatever might have been his weakbesses or his follies, hadn't deserved any such
treatment, and i expressed myself so to him; and
we had a kind of recognition again, and he said
that, in view of what had taken place, through
the kind offices of Mr. Moulton, through interviews with me that as we were to o-operate in
the future, he wanted to have this conversation
to say what he had said, and so on, and he wanted
also now to say tout he desired me to visit in
normer days before any of frese troubles arose;
to say, it was made incre largely opened, rheiprically, jet his is the substance of it; we left the
study now it came to pass that I found an selfwatch you it came to pass that I found an selfwith nim in the beersoon with Mrs. Thind, in the with him in the bedfoom with Mrs. Third, in the back before so in the south side of the house, but the reifeconect there was a supplementary conversation between us three, or rather there was a supplementary discourse to us two, in which he stated again to his while that he hal a long and satis ying interview with me; he said that he didn't know that he should ever again be put in such prosperity as he had lost and spoke tenderly, sadly about that, and yet terminated with a kind of reassurance—he was young, he was chergelic and he meant to recover himself; he spoke also in respect to his lamb; he said that he had taought it only light to say to Elizabeth, addressing number to the family; has acted the part of a man of honor toward you, had has taken in every care all the biame upon himself, and I reel bound also to say to you, her, that kalvateth has pursued the same tourse toward you," and said if there is any blame it is mine; "he said than that he did not know that he should ever be happy again; his home seemed to him to be a divided and a desolate home; but he did not know but that out or this very condition of thinks there would spring up again an adjection that would be purer and stronger than it it out not been tried by these difficulties; and with that

We alle Kissed Each others.

WE ALL RISSED EACH OTHER

(laughter)—and I depaited.

Q. Now, therealter, Nr. Beecher, were you again at the house in May—sometime in May? A. Yes, air: I tains it was in May.

Q. What part of May? A. Well, if nobody would question me sharply I should say about the last taird, somewhere about in 20th.

Q. About the mindle of May? A. I tains it was somewhere about time: I can't swear to the date accurately.

Q. What about that? How did that come about?

We that or invitation? A. Of that interpress I

Q. What about that? How did that come about? Was that of invitation? A. Of that interview I have less recollection of the details of it; I don't know what difficulty had sprung up—some fittle—At this point one of the large windows was vio ently opened by a court officer for the purpose of venthation.

Mr. Beach—We can't stay here with that air blowing upon us. I have already taken cold from

Judge Neilson-The reporters will not put that down in their notes. (Laughter). [The window

Mys. Tilton for the harmonization of our different interests.

Q. Yes? A. But my reply to Mr. Moniton was twoiold; first, that if, as I then believed, that when I was sitting so Mrs. Tilton came into the room and burst out lauring; I recollect that interview, and I think when she came into the manner that influence, I orought her into more harmonious relations to her husband, the sensibility of a proud man would accept such a service at the hand of another very lily, and it would the work come.

hat was expected of two 't' come.

Q. Now, during this spring and up to this time fou have now named, of the latter haif of May, did out understand that ill feeling between you and Mr. Tilton or misunderstanding was removed?

A. I did, sir; I thought the difficulty was all dissipations.

regard to the future prosperity of Mr. A. Mr. Tilton, the exoneration of his

Thiton? A. Mr. Thiton, the exoneration of the name from any imputation, so far as I could, from blame, and upbolding him by influence as far as I legitimately could.

Q. Now, sir, during this interview, did you have another visit to Mr. Thiton's nouse in February of that year, except the one you have satisu? A. I don't recall any, sir; I don't recall but one other visit I ever made to the nouse from that day to this.

Q. And when was that? A. I can't exactly fix that date, sir; it was the interview in which I saw Mrs. flitton slone.
Q. How late was that? A. I.—
Q. Well, in what year? A. It was in the year 1871.

1871.
Q. In the fall was it? A. It might have been in the fall; I have an impression that it was, but still I will not not myself bound to that time.
Q. You don't connect it with this period? A. Yes; it had connection with the difficulty that

rose through this period.

Q. But you don't connect it in date with this spring period; if you do I will inquire about it: if not, I will postpone it ustil that season is reached?

A. Well, my impression is, sir, that it was an interview in the November of 1871.

Q. Yes; very well? A. But this is a corrected impression.

impression.

Q. Weil, so treat it; we won't inquire about that now. It is not my present purpose. Now, sir. I will read to you a passage in Mr. Titton's testimony of an interview in February.

sir. I will read to you a passage in Mr. Titton's testimony of an interview in February.

PATENNITY OF LITTLE RALPH.

"Mr. Beecher came to my house one morning about the first or second week, probably the second week, service and the second week in February, 1871; he had come in pursuance of a request which I had sent to him through Mr. Moulton; Mr. Beecher came in the morning, while I was at breakfast; I rose from the table and met him in the parior and told him to go up stairs into my study; he immediately went up and I followed him; I closed the coor behind me, and after he took his seat I said to him. I have called you hither, sir, in order that you may remove, if you can, a shadow from the Rutre life of the little boy Ralph; his mother has assigned to me a date at which your crioinal intimacy began; this little boy was born a few months after that; if the date which his mother has given is correct, it will save dishouor from being attached to his name; I want you to tell me before God whether or not that date is right; I want, if possible, to shield him, and I want, inore than that, to know the truth; tell me the truth; I dad assigned was the correct day; at that moment Mrs. Titton who had looked me up stairs, came into fore God, that the date which Mrs. Filton had assigned was the correct day; at that moment Mrs. Tilton, who had followed me up stairs, came into the room, and when I stated to her the point of conversation she burstinto tears and asseverated, as she had done once before, that the date she had given was correct." Now. Mr. Becoher, did any such interview in which that tuple—that subject of the spuriousness of the boy of the adultery of the whie was mentioned, ever occur? A. (after a pause) Can you not divide that question and let me ask—he asked—whether a lather asked the seducer of his wife—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment. If your Honor please, I must coject to this.

Mr. Evart:—he question, Mr. Beecher, is merely for your answer, whe her any such thereve, any

for your answer, whe her any such interview, an for your answer, who her any such therview, any such conversation, any such topic of conversation, was ever raised between you and Mr. Titton 7 A. Never, between me and Mr. Titton alone, in the presence of his wife; never any such conversation, nor anythink out of which such a conversation could be made or imagine; took place; it is a monstrous and absolute laisehood. (Loud approximate)

monstrous and absolute falsehood. (Loud appliause.)

PLYMOUTH'S PLAUDITS REBURED.

Mr. Fullerton—if Your donor please, I think a few words can be properly said at this juncture in regard to these unseeminy and disreputable manuestations of appliause. Your lionor's admonitions are entirely disregarded. The irlends of the defendant seem determined to emphasize this dramatic part of the scene here with their needs and their hands, is suppose manuesting great rieasure that Mr. Becover is note to dony these allegations, as if they were surprised at his ability to do so. Now, air, however proper things of this kind may be in the church where they be ong their habits ought not to be brought into this temple of patice. It is wrong in every respect; it is an outrage. It seems that your holoor, by anything you may be able to say, caused prevent it; but I timik if officers were stationed in this room for the purpose of arresting and bringing to the bar of this Court any person who committed such a violation of propriety and here arm punished, that it would put a stop it. It is seraided forth to the work through the public press that there are manufestations of great appliance and appropation whils the defendant is giving his testimony and denying the allestop it. It is becaused forth to the worst through the public press that there are manifestations of great appliance and approvation whilst the defendant is giving his testimony and denying the allegations prought against him. I am percecily whiling that Mr. beccher's testimony should have all the effect it is entitled to. I am wrining that it should be considered properly, calmiy, and the truth or labisty of his statements or the statements of any other witness in this case determined in a proper and legal way; but to have people come here for the purpose of indulging in applicate that it may reach that jury now and affect the minds of those gentlemen there, is not to be tolerated for one moment, and we had better either oreak up this Court and abandon this trial or else have order preserved.

Mr. Evarts—I believe, it Your Honor please, that the public judgment gives Your Honor the credit of preserving, in an enusually fortunate degree, decorum, quiet and order through this trial. Although it is a trial that touches the sensibilities of men and affects greatly the divided judgments of the medas or adhe-

decorum, quiet and order through this trial. Although it is a trial that toucaes the sensibilities of men and affects greatly the divided judgments of the ritends or adherents or opposing opinion, I believe that there have been indicated some impartial manifestations of apparase for the eloquence and points of my learned friends, and now and then for some witness successful in pleasing the attention, and finally in the great and important asseverations of this witness the delengant. I believe that the addicates has been very temperate in all these manifestations, in every form; that it has been instantaneous as isopposed; it was a little unprementation, as supposed; it was a little unprementated demonstration, whether it was arrawn into by the eloquence of my lagend Mr. Beach, or by the wit of my friend Mr. Friierion, or by the energy of the witness andition, or by the shurpness of Bessie Turner, or by the soluminity of Mr. Beecher, and you can't suppliess on one side or the other, in a crowd of intelligent and feeling bumma beings, some natural molication of this kind, and it it is minited, as it seems to me, in all canoor we should seel on both sides that it is out a mere momentary expression, doubtless regretted and regented of by the offending portion of the audience when it has occurred. We really should not disaggire this trial, that has been so orderly and croutable, as it seems to me, under Your honor's administration, by a susgestion that real and imperiant in ractions of decorum and propriety took piace.

Mr. Fullerton—This is the first instance i ever knew in the administration of justice where the evidence of a withers may been in exposed of re-

insperial in factors of decided and properly took place.

Mr. Fullerton—This is the dist instance I ever knew in the administration of justice where the evidence of a witness has been the subject of repeated applicable against the aumonition of the Court. I don't believe shything in the experience of my learned friend on the offers of Your Honor, can recall to mind any such occurrence. If your Honor had not admonished these people over and over again that it must not experience for any learned friends of the what the course says might be true—that it was involuntary and unintentional, but Your Honor sees that it is persisted in. It is repeated in the teeth of Your Honor's First the Elected Prox the room. They pay no attention to what Your Honor says. They seem not to care what Your Honor wishes in that regard, but it is repeated, and it is repeated for the purpose of having it go forth to the world and to exert an influence there and by its reflex action to reach the jury box. That I don't believe they can effect, this it mars the harmony and propriety of the occasion, and i nope and trust Your possession and use all the force the law puls within your reach for the purpose of having this trial conducted throughout with that quietness and decording and with that decency which should always characterize proceedings in a court of justice, whatever may take place in a church.

Judge Neisson—I feet innested to connect for calment attention to tais circumstance, to this disorder; I will endeavor to distribution, committed orien; I will endeavor to distortion, committed orien; I will endeavor to distortion. rder; I have, of my own voltaon, complained tien; I will endeaver to morrow morning to have such a rangements as will effectually silence

otien; I will endeavor to-morrow morning to make such a rangements as will effectually silence these interruptions.

At this point Sergeant Rogers appeared at the jury box and andressed the court as follows:—Your monor, my men have made two or three arrests; will you have them branch enter you?

Judge Neison—10-morrow morning you will oring in adminonic officers, and instead of making two or three arrests—let us make a signal ony of it.

Examination of Mr. Becene resumed:—
Q arr. Becener, subsequently, by a new question, a furiner statement was made by Mr. Thion which I now ask your attention to—"Ar. Beecher asked me what date filtrabeth had named; i told him Elizabeth had named, as the date at which their criminal intimaty regan. October 10, 1868; he repired that he had no faculty for dates and had made no record, but he believed in his southat she had for hone, and told me the trath." Did you say anything of that kind? A. No, no, Mr. Evarts, nothing of that kind? A. No, no, Mr. Evarts, nothing of that kind.

Q. were you asked any such question.

Laddes severes.

The examination was nen suspended for the day, Before the court, adjourned auoge Neilson Sais—"I ought to say to the indies present, who are not immediately connected with fills suit or the partires. Lad it would be well for them not to attend to-morning i reased admin-

down in their notes. (Laugater). [The window was put down.]

Examination resumed. By Mr. Evarts—Q. Mr. Beeci er, who were the parties to this interview. Easier to the source of the care to the parties to the interview. In Mrs. Illion and mysell.

Q. Well what occurred as you recollect? A. No can't exactly recollect what it was; there was some cance, there had been some—eit er I hado't rubilled some agreement, or there was some cause to filled some agreement, or there was some cause to disantismaction; I can't recollect what it was, I only know when I went in Mr. Illion received me models, out after a little conversation and explainations which took place, he became gracious, and that we fell into an easy and unbusinessing canat, and that in the course of it, sittling there in the old fashioned way in his

ART MATTERS.

STUDIO NOTES.

The enforcement of the rule against the exhibition in the clubs of pictures intended to be afterward exhibited in the Academy of Design is likely to meet with vigorous opposition. Many of the best works of our foremost artists will be excluded from the spring exhibition by the decision of the Council of Academicians. A protest, however, has been entered by Mr. Gifford, and there is some chance that when the matter comes up for discussion the council will see the advisability of withdrawing the opnoxious rule. Certainly the Academy exhibition cannot afford to exclude any good works whether they have been seen or not by a certain portion of the public. It will also be an interesting question for discussion whether the exhibition of works of art in a club can be considered as a public exhibition. Can the Academicians exclude a picture because the artist may have exhibited it to the public in his studio? The question is now agitating all the artistic breasts of the metropolis, and there will be no peace until it has been finally settled. Constant Meyer is engaged painting a picturesque group of Italian beggars. The painting

promises to be very successful. T. L. Smith has just given the finishing touches to a very interesting moonlight picture which he cails "The Departure of the Old Year." An old church lighted up is seen among venerable trees in the midst of a snow-clad landscape. The unbroken quiet of the place and the leafless trees or the bleak wintry landscape are in strong contrast with the joyons look of the illuminated windows of the church. This work is characterized by a very

pleasing sentiment.

Vaint is as industrious as a bee. He has in progress not less than half a dozen pictures, all of them promising well. He is giving the finishing touch to a canvas he calls "The Ambush," which is clever in conception, and very brilliantly painted. It represents a gentleman of the old school serenading the lady of his love. While the bard troils as lay unconscious of the presence of danger, the lady's father and lover have can danger, the lidy's father and lover have cau-tiously stolen upon the singer, and are about to reward his musical efforts with a good cudgeling. The cause of all the trouble peeps out from a window above, evidently enjoying the adventure, and apparently not baving much sympathy with her musical admirer. The expressions on the faces of the different personages are napply ren-dered, and there is little reason to dount that this faces of the different personages are happily rendered, and there is little reason to donot that this
work will achieve popularity. "L'Eau Bentte"
renders very well an incident that may be noticed
any day at the holy water font of an Italian or
French church. A gailant offers the holy water
to a fair lady, who accepts with a gracious smile,
evidently not at all displeased at the polite attention. The artist has chosen the last century for
illustration, and makes the incident occur at St.
Peter's. The beau almost performs a pas as he
offers his saturated finger. At first the action
seems out of keeping with the place, but it is not
so when looked at in connection with the manners
of the period. Signor Vaini has also begun a portrait of Mine. Ristori, the great actress, in the
canaracter of Lucrezia Borgia.

Mr. Fergeson is at work on a Chilian landscape,
"A View of Lake Aculoia." The time chosen is
evening. The canaracteristics of South American
scenery are happily rendered.

G. H. Smillie's contribution to the spring exhibition will be a canvas presenting a scene on the
lagoons of Florida. He has on his easel a view on
the Adironack Lare.

"Evening Among the Sierras" is the title of a
picture by J. D. Smillie, which is waiting for the

tagoons of Florida. He has on inseased a view on the Adironack Lake.

"Evening Among the Sierras" is the title of a picture by J. D. Smillie, which is waiting for the final touches. A mass of dark trees occupies the loreground, and in the distance rise huge red-brown mountains, snow darl at their summits. The sublimity of the scene is aumitably rendered, as is the sense of immensity, which is so distinguishing a leature of these regions.

J. H. Lazurus devovés his orush principally to portrait painting, and his studio is peopled by distinguished people transferred to canvas. Portraits of Colonel W. S. McComb, Mr. Joan March and Mrs. Livingstone occupy the place of honor at this moment.

and Mrs. Livingstone occupy the place of honor at this moment.

Juhan Scott, having despatched his "Battle of Williamsburg" to the Academy, has turned his attention to portraiture. He isjust giving the finishing touches to a portrait of General Theodorus Balley, the second Postmaster of New York, who is dressed in the old-lashioned costume of his period, Mr. Scott is also at work on a portrait of Winslow Homer.

Gifford is at work on a very delightful view of the eastern end of Lake Geneva. The foreground is occupied by the waters of the lake and in the distance the monutains rise bodly to the sky, A picturesque old castle on the left comes prominently in view and carries he mind back to the romantic period of Swiss Instory.

romantic period of Swiss Eistory.

Winslow Homer's principal picture in the spring exhibition is called "The Course of True Love."

ABT SALE. The large private collection of paintings belonging to Mr. George H. Andrews, now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Gallery, will be sold by public auction to-morrow evening, and the sale will be continued during the two successive evenings. This collection contains a number of interesting works, accumulated by Mr. Andrews from time to time. Our American artists are well represented by such well known men as David Jounson, Richards, Guy, Casilear and E. Gay, Among the loreign artists whose easels are laid under confriontion are Induno, Preyer, Meric, Col. Schreyer and Gerard Dow. Since these works have been on exhibition they have been largely visited and lavorably commented on by the public.

AMERICAN BOOK TRADE SALE.

THE LAST TRADE SALE-AN EXCHANGE TO WE ESTABLISHED HEREAFTER-REVIVAL OF THE BOOK TRADE.

Pursuant to the resolutions passed by the American Book Dealers' Union at their Convention held at Put In Bay last summer, the last trade sale was begun yesterday at the trade salesrooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall. After this a "Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing House" will be established in this city, of which Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. are to be the managers. The first meeting of the Exchange will take place in July or August The attendance yesterday was very large. Among the prominent dealers present, who came from a distance and this city, were the following:-Messrs. A. C. McClurg, of Jansen & McClurg, Chicago; Ingnam, Bragg & Co., Cleveland; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Ciaxton. Remsen & Haffelinger. Patladelphia; Mr. Barney, of Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnat.; J. P. Morton & Co., Louisville; H. B. Moore, San Francis. o. Cal.; Charles Lauriat. of Esses & Lauriat. Boston; Mr. Cambion, of Porter & Contes. Philadelphia; George E. Stevens & Co., Cincinnati; E. J. Goodrich, Oberiol. Ohio; E. B. Simin & Co., Detroit; Mr. Dubam, American News Company; Waiter S. Alpieton, oid D. S. Appieton & Co.; Charles T. Dillingnam, of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham; William Lee, of Boston, and many others. The sale was started with a heavy invoice of James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, and many others. The sale was started with a heavy invoice of James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, and many others. The sale was started with a heavy invoice of James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, only the veteran auctioneer "Joo," Mr. H. C. Foste, commencing with 100 sets of Raiph Waldo Emerson's "Parnassus," This was specially ioniowed by other miscellaneous popular works, when 100 sets of Raipe Waldo, "Intellect," "Tagedy," "Lille," "Laugater," "Love," "Romance," "Mystery," "Comedy," "Chidnood," "Poems," price \$1. which was duplicated until \$,000 copies over the Invoice thes were disposed of at the regular prices. "Owen Mercelith's Offerior 2,000 copies at five per cent less toan trace price was rejected, one hundred copies of Longiciow's poems were invoiced and duplicated; Mr. Waiter's Appieton purchassing 1,000 copies of the Crane," a \$5 book was largely duplicated. Dickens' Works, the Waverley Novels and the balance of Messrs. Osgood & Co's. Tars was iollowed by the invoice of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's sons, consisting of classical, scientific and fusionical works.

Totaly's sale will embrace large and valuable collections from Messrs. Hund & Houghton, Lattie, Brown & Co., Lee & Shepard, Claxton, Hemsen & Haffellinger. The building was spirited and the leeling of a thorough revival of trade apparent in the manner of the representatives of the book trade. land; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phitadelphia; Claxton. Remsen & Haffelfinger, Patladelphia; Mr.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION. Most elaborate preparations have been made

for the grand centenuial reception this evening at the Academy of Music. In point of numbers and assion it is anticipated that it will excel all previous social events of the winter. Many of the gentiemen will appear in military or naval uniform, and among the charming toilets of the fair are to be work several relies of the hepublic and the days to which we look back as marked by Spartan simplicity and rigid economy. Representatives of the mamnes of Wassington, Adams, Moris, Gansevoort, ambiton, Chinton and others who shine in our Revolutionary annuis, will worthly display the members of the single of Adams, Moris, Gansevoort, ambiton, Chinton and others who shine in our Revolutionary annuis, will worthly display the members of the metropolis, the military of which project will be certain to follow the erection of the scendants of those who made a teapo. Of foston history, in defined to first that is also done the sale of boxes and selecting for a year past. That fathers whose church and convert is stituted for a year past. That fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by stitute and so as the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose church and convert is stituted by the fathers, whose and iashion it is anticipated that it will excel all

JUDGE HOFFMAN VINDICATED.

Under the caption, "The Hoboken Bank Robbery," an item appeared in Sunday's HEBALD which did great injustice to Judge Hoffman, the presiding Justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The following passages appeared in relation to the trial of Klenen :- "That the Judge himself was an old associate of the defaulter's, and that after the disagreement of the jury the said Judge stepped down from the bench and congratulated the prisoner. The prefext then put forward by the nonconvicting jurors was that the Judge had charged that no convicting before were that the stolen bonds were found in Kienen's possession." The first of these shalements is wholly without foundation, and the second, from its connection with that preceding, it would lead to interence as to the action of the Judge entirely unwarrantable and widely at variance with the lacts as they occurred, and as published in the HERALD at the time. The reporter in the present instance had not altended the trial, and received the missincturation from par less clearly emolitered at the result, and who were therefore interested in the conviction of kienen. But this was no warrant for a reflection upon Judge Hoffman, whose integrity is and has been above the oreath of suspicion. old associate of the defaulter's, and that after the

CITY ABUSES.

HOW THE POLICE MIGHT BE USED-SOME SEN-SIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I like your suggestions respecting the good uses to which our policemen might be put, and I think you could do no more popular or useful work than to keep hammering away until our authorities are compelled to adopt your sensible advice. I remember a year ago you threw out similar suggestions, specifying numerous ways in which the police might be used with great advantage. Let me recall some of these to your mind, in the hope that you will renew the agitation :-

First.—You used that the poites should be charged with the duty of lighting the street lamps on their beats, and also of reporting all cases where the street lamps are out of order and the gas of interior quality.

Second—You said that as policemen were in every district they should be made to report the condition of the streets, the existence of nui-sances, &c. This would lead both to economy and

sances, &c. This would lead both to economy and efficiency.

Third—Policemen should be to some extent inspectors of buildings and public works generally. They should prevent street constructions of every kind. If a man wants to build or move a house the police should see to it that the public is not unnecessarily incommoded or imperitied. For instance, in addition to the case mentioned by a correspondent in your paper to-day, let me mention another case. At the corner of Third avenue and Ninety-first street a gentieman has concluded he would like his present house removed some place eise. He has a perfect right to do so, but he executing his design I submit he goes a little beyond his legal rights when he allows his workmen to rip up the side walk for half a block and render the street impassable from mud and timber. Another instance, Some one at the couner of kintly survivalence of the street and Madison avenue commenced eighteen months.

Mad son avenue commenced eighteen ago putting up a brown stone iront. ago butting up a brown stone front. The side-walk was ripped up, excavations were made and left uncovered until a few days ago in conse-quence of suspension of work for some cause or other. In no other city of the world would such a state of affairs be tolerated. Another instance: Look at the fourth avenue improvement. The fourth avenue and side streets along its route for a year have been well nigh impassible, owing sim-ply to careless and Cheap Jack management. I might go on enumerating, but you have enough for the purpose.

Fourth—Dwellers up town suffer dreadfully on account of lit-paved or unpaved streets. When

For the purpose.

Fourth—Dwellers up town suffer dreadfully on account or lit-paved or unpaved streets. When the weather is dry the dust is detestable. When the weather is wet the mud is abonimable. Of course the answer will be, the streets should be paved, and so they should be. But they are not, and, in the absence of good paving, or any paving, our fordly policemen might do great service in they were properly managed. Let me explain by a little living picture i saw a lew days ago. It was a wet day—maddy under foot, pouring forrents overhead. It was at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. There I accusally bened one of those giganile fellows of the Broadway squad, who are proverbal for their policemeas of those giganile fellows of the Broadway squad, who are proverbal for their policemean his hands and best-back sweeping the fifth from the crossing. He was what I would cail a model policemen. Now, why not use all the policemen in toils way? I don't want to make street cleaners of them, but I don't think it ought to be beneath their dignits in nasty wet weather to see that the street crossings are kept passable. This is particularly necessary up town in the unpaved districts, where a little rain makes the must ankle deep. On rainy days why should be held to the police be instructed to improvise some said and healthy means of street crossing? For that matter intie contrivances such as obards might be kept at all the startion houses for such emergencies. In case of rain each policeman might profitably turn his attention to his subject. It is customary to refer to Fernando Wood's administration with eners, but whatever sushem may have committed at least he kept the city officials well under his management. The police had a terror of him. He had odd ways of going about may nave committee at least he kept the city offi-cials well under his management. The police had a terror of him. He had odd wars of going about disguised like Haroun all Raschid, to see that the officials were not backsiders. Mr. Wicknam might follow his example with benefit to the com-munity.

IMPROVEMENT. NEW YORK, April 5, 1875.

A THREATENED NUISANCE.

LIVES AND PROPERTY TO BE JEOPARDED BY PER-MISSION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The health of the citizens of our metropolis being confided to a "Board," it would seem to be vigilant care of the same. Who could believe that a vast establishment, whose operation will assuredly spread deadly, offensive and pestilential odors over one of the most beautiful quarters of our city, would dare to hope that the same Board of Health would give to it encouragement and sanction. What are the facte? First, that as early as the month of June, last year, our Board of Health took up the consideration of an ordinance concerning the slaughtering and driving of cattle, sheep, hogs and caives within the limits of the city, whose chief provision forbade this work to be carried on south of libra street after the 1st day of July, 1578, with the exception of one, or at most, two mammon abstroirs, where not only the slaughtering of animals was to be permitted, but the entire disposal of the reuse of their carcasses, including monater establishments for gut-cessning, ar-bothag, give mann acturing, the burning and grinding or nones for manure, and hide dressing, ar-bothag, give mann acturing, the burning and grinding or nones for manure, and hide dressing, ar-bothag, give mann acturing the burning and grinding or nones for manure, and hide dressing, ar-bothag, give manner, the other of the passed this cheating of the summer it was observed that a large tract of land, lying at the loot of filly eight to sixty-third street and North River, was being cleared and prepared for some gigantle work, inquiries were made. We were informed that Mr. Vanderbilt was about to establish immense cattle pens and grain elevators, horizing more. But the trustees and medical board of one of our most useful and efficient puolic institutions, the Roosevelt Hospital, situated at Fity-quich street and Ninth avenue, took alarm. Their counsel, Mr. Deleffed, presented a strong remonstrance to the Board of Hath, religing the same and calves within the limits of the city, whose street and Ninth avenue, took alarm. Their counsel. Mr. Delified, presented a strong remonstrance to the Board of Haith, felling the same gentiemen that their exception to their ordinance poteted at this place. But the Board of Health, of course, knew noting officially of any abattoir in that neighborhood. Yet the preparations went on, at great expense, and finally the secret is out, and the Board of Health do officially know that they are prayed to grant a permit to this monster musance, which once in full doast, will ravage and desiroy a section of the city whose boundaries may be safely given as extending from the North River and Forty-flith street east to Manison avenue, north to Eightbeth street, across the Central Park to the river again.

Forty-dith street east to hadrson avenue, north to Eightech street, across the Central Park to the river again.

We esteem our property, Mr. Editor, at its full value, as the heavy taxes and assessments we have been cheerfully paying these several years past bear us witness and we have some regard to our nearth, authough it is, fortunately, under the care of a trusty pursuence, and not confided to a "Board." The licensing of this pesthouse will certainly lessen our esteem of the first, and, unfortunately for our pockets, the esteem of others also, and while the Board of Health enterthing the application for this great numance, we see as it they held over our neates a threat of our financial ruin. Let tax payers, property owners and resteem to the above mentioned section look out. The Board of Health does not propose to give them an order upon Mr. Green for remousement of loss to their property. As for our health, a recent statement made by a number of the most eminent puysfemans of our city and offered to the Board as a protest hast Thesday informs us that it is placed in great leopardy in we should live within reach of the loul, pestitential odors of the abatton and such into our longs the imparpable bone dust with which the air will be falled for nair a mile around. Where are the protests? The Rooseveit Hos-

THE WORLD'S OLDEST LAWYER.

Hon. Elbert Herring's Remarkable Career.

IN HIS NINETY-EIGHTH YEAR

Reminiscences of New York in 1790.

A JUDGE IN 1805.

New York, distinguished for so many things, may boast of possessing the oldest lawyer in this country, If not of the world. At all events the subject of this sketch lays claim to this distinction. With a voice trempling with price he exclaimed yesterday to the writer, "Yes, sir, I am the oldest lawyer in this city and, I think, of the world."

This remarkable man, who will be ninety-eight

years old in July, and hopes to celebrate the one hundredtn anniversary of his birth but a year after the centennial of American independence lives in East Twenty-eighth street. The house, No. 31, is an old-fashioned, rather mouldy looking structure of brick, three stories high. It has itself rather a centenarian appearance, and if there be some hidden relation of age between the houses and their occupants it must be admitted that his home appears to be in perfect accord with himself. It is probably not a unfortunate women who look much older than they are, who have taken no pains to preserve their youth and beauty. Few people call, evidently, upon Mr. Elbert Herring, for the servant girl who answered the ring of the bell seemed to be amazed when the writer asked if he was at nome. "Sudge Herring, you mean?" she queried in a tone of genuine astonishment, as though she would say, "He receives no visits, not he !" was as though the world had forgotten the old man, and as though it seemed strange that anybody should remember him and come to wake the memories of the long forgotten past.

IN THE ROOM OF THE LAWYER. The girl begged the visitor to wait in the reception room until she had acquainted the "Judge with his errand. The room was old fashioned and had an antiquarian look very difficult to define. It did not disappoint the expectation raised by the decayed appearance of the exterior. The walis were covered with pretty, grace:ul drawings. evidently by a woman's band. The furniture was old, the carpet was old, and the very walls and ceiling seemed to blink with age and weariness from their numerous cracks.

"The Judge would like you to come up stairs," said the servant girl, when she came down again, and the writer soon entered an old fashioned, large room on the second story, where Mr. Herring sat in front of a large stove. The furniture was of the same character as that in the reception room, only rather m re decrepit with age. On the walls were the same drawings most of them representing young female heads. Bright, winsome faces were they that looked down upon the lawyer, ninety-eight years old. ROW HE LOOKED.

He was wonderfully well preserved, his figure bent, of course, but still compact; his eyes sunken, but s'ill with much of their brightness left, and the brow scarcely more jurrowed than that of an ordinary man of seventy. The beard, strange to sa -he wore a long, full beard, imparing a certain dignity to the old face-was not perfectly white, but of a mixed grey. Mr. Herring in his youth must have been a remarkably fine looking man. His face is of the New England type, with clear out features and a straight, prominent nose. The old man was dressed in a suit of rusty black. He looked very unlike an American lawyer, but resembled more the picture of some old forgotten inmate of un English Inn of Court emerging from some musty chambers of the past into the present. He wore a brownish wig, contrasting strangely with his grey beard. A kindly old man, though naturally somewhat feeble, hale and hearty of manner it not in physique. An, how time changes all things! Imagine in his ninety-eighth year! though the freshness and vigor of youth are departed the indescribable halo of a kindly old age imparts a sweeter, more mellow charm To look at this man in his green old age, and to ponder over this long, honorably spent life, re warded at its close with the caim of a beautiful evening upon which the departing sun still throws its dving rays, must have been refreshing to any heart.

A HEARTY RECEPTION. The old man rose with a slight effort, and shook his visitor's hand with considerable warmth. "I am glad to see you," he said, heartily. The con versation which ensued gave evidence that his faculties were but little impaired by his enormous age. The hearing was good, though occasionally a question had to be repeated, and when he spoke of the interesting reminiscences his youth far back in the dim past his memory seemed to serve him comparative ease. What was most remarkable was his vigor of speech. His voice was generally clear, loud, emphatic, and there were but few words which he pronounced indistinctly. At first the conversation naturally turned upon weather, Mr. Harring rubbing his hands and remarking that this was an unusually cold winter.

RIS BIRTH. The most interesting question, or course, referred to his birth. "I was born," he said, with something of pride in his voice, "on the 8th of July, 1777, at Stratford, Conn." He paused for a moment, and laving aside a nitle Testament, which he had evidently been reading, he seemed to be lost in thought for a few moments. he finally added, nodding his head, "it will soon be ninety-eight years. A long time!" NEW YORK IN HIS CHILDHOOD.

"Your reminiscences must be very interesting,"

the writer interposed. "Yes," he replied, looking straight before him, and as though trying to call up to his mind the oidest treasures of his memory. "I can remember New York when it scarcely extended above Ann it was a very different place then," and the old man's mind seemed to wander among the dim echoing corridors of the past.

"How long ago was that ?" the writer asked. "Well, it is so long ago I can't exactly tell," Mr. Harring replied, evidently puzzled to find the exact date. "Let me see; that must have been as far back as 1790,"

"Do you remember anything of the wars" "Not much," he replied. "The only thing I remember was that, as a little boy, I saw a baggage wagon passing through the streets. I did not know then what it was. I remember I asked, and they told me it was a baggage wagon. I remember that distinctiv."

THE EMBRYO METROPOLIS OF 1790. "And what was New York above Ann street?" "Oh, it was all country, all country; only here and there a house, but very few indeed, very few indeed." He said this in a tone of wonder, as though he himself was astonished at the vast

"Where was the residence portion of the city

"Let me see-let me see; yes; I remember the residences of the wealthy were mostly below Wall street. A great many were in Wall street, others in Garden street, and others in Rector street, Those were among the principal streets occupied by residences."

"Do you remember the place now occupied by the City Hatiger

"Oh, yes; oh, yes," the old man answered, eagerly; "the old Brideweil and Jail stood where now the City Hail Park is. The Jan was a little east of the

said, after a few moments' reflection. "I three that must have been as early as 1782 or 1783, but I cannot remember dates accurately." "What was the population of New York at that

"I think it was between 22,000 and 25,000. I am

told it is over 1,000,000." Eight story houses must have been a product of our later civilization, for, when asked the height of the bundings at that time, the old gentleman replied that most of them were two stories high; but few were as high as three stories. Ah! little did that generation think of the towering beights to which our modern architecture would advance us. What would Mr. Harring say if he looked down from the top of the Equitable or Western Union building upon our high chimney pots?

THE AMUSEMENTS OF 1790. New Yorkers, who have their choice now between twenty different places of amusement, would have thought the New York of 1790. With its one theatre in John street, rather a dull place. "Was there a theatre in New York when you were a boy?" the writer asked.

"Yes, there was. We had already then a theatre. and I think it was in John street." Imagine our ladies of the present day who con

sider Wallack's as rather far down town going at the theatre in John street! "And who were the principal actors then?"

"Hallam and Huichkinson," Mr. Herring stated very readily, showing that his theatrical reminis cences were more vivid than almost any others, "and they were very excellent performers, I should say; fully as good or superior to our best actors of the day." He seemed to speak of their performances with something of a relish, out he said nothing of a "Black Crook" or the canoan at the John Street Theatre. That benighted generation was without those blessings of a superior civilization and of a more enlightened age.

THE RICHEST MAN. And who was the richest man in New York at that time? Even that is interesting to know in

an age which worships gold.
"Mr. Desbrosses was the richest man of that time," said Mr. Herring. "He had that reputation."

STUDYING LAW. "When did you come to New York?"

"I came here when about seven years old, and, with some interruptions, I have spent the princtpat part of my life in this city. I was educated in Princeton College, and then came to study law in New York. I studied law with the old oracle of law,' Judge Samuel Jones, and was admitted to the Bar-I think it was in December, 1799.

A JUDGE IN 1805.
There are some pretty old lawyers in the city: but who remembers a judge of seventy years ago? "I was elected a Judge of the Marine Court in 1805," pursued the venerable lawyer, "and is 1812 served as Register of the county. I was the first Register ever appointed in this State."

"You have held other positions, Judge?" He spoke of them with no vanity whatever, and as mere mechanical efforts of memory. "Yes; I was again Judge of the Marine Court in 1817. Speaking of the Marine Court, I remember the first Judges of that Court were John Wells, my cousin, Samuel Jones, and William Johnston." CHARLES O'CONOB AS A STUDENT.

The writer observed that so he interesting associations must cluster around the early history of his law office and his first associations in the Bar. "Yes," he replied, "Charles O'Conor studied

law in my office. James P. Allaire the distinguished engineer, was an errand boy in my office at \$50 a year. But as to my comrades, my schoolmates, they are all dead," he added, his voice tinged with sadness. BROTHER AND SISTER.

At this point Mr. Herring's sister came in to en liven the conversation—a little, graceful ald lady, marvellously bright for her age (and he said she was but twenty years younger than her brother). with something of the courtly manners of the past, and chatting as fluently as many a girl of twenty. She said the drawings on the wall were the works of her brother's only child, a lovely daughter who died at eighteen. Mr. Herring's wife had died some nine years ago at the advanced age of seventy-six. She and her brother had lived in this house these twenty-three years. It was touching to see the tender affection between these old, old people. Speaking of the ex-traordinary severity of the winter the sister remarked with a look of intense love at her brother, "We have kept him so warm all the ume tout he has never felt the cold." And the prothes gave her in return a glance of profound gratttude. When they first came to New York she said they lived in Water and then in Stetcher street, as she had been told.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. "You occupied a prominent position in Washing ton f

"Yes, sir," Judge Herring replied; "that was the principal interruption of my residence in New where I was at the head of the Indian Burean. was the first Commissioner of Indian Affairs ever apppointed. While there I was intimate with almost all the distinguished men of that time and particularly with Daniel Webster, who was a very young man then."

(Who would not appear a young man to a lawyer of ninety-eight? A man of thirty he would be aps to regard as a mere injant.)

"And what do you think of the changes these many years have wrought in the American people. in our customs, manners, &c.?" A BAD OPINION OF POBEIGNERS.

"Well, when I was a young man there was more morality, no doubt. At that time we had scarcely any foreigners, we were all Yankees or Kulcker bockers here in New York, and we were a very honest people. There was very little cheating." "Did the people dress pretentiously ?"

"Well, we used to aress very well. Everybody who could afford it used to dress in broadcloth very lew in homespun garments." He remembered the first steamboat that ever went to Albany. He thought it was commanded

by Commodore Wiswall.

THE OLDEST LAWYER IN THE WORLD. The interview drew to a close. At parting the writer asked Mr. Herring to what causes he attributed his remarkable age. He replied, to his moderation in all things, to his careful avoidance of excess in anything, and finally, to the "divine blessing." He took scarcely any stimulants and enjoyed generally good health. "I think there are few men," he said, proudly, "older than I am or in better health. And, among lawyers, I think

I am the oldest lawyer in this city and probably in the world!" The writer left him with heartfelt wishes for his good health and the hope that he might be permitted to come and congratulate him on his hundredth birthday.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

WORK TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY-THE OWNERS OF

PROPERTY TAKEN TO BE PAID. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the directors of the East River Bridge Company was held at their rooms, on Water street. Ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy presided. The report of the Executive Committee in regard to the resumption of the work was adopted, and the Chief Engineer was work was adopted, and the Chief Engineer was ordered to resume the work to-day. Filly men are to be employed on the Brooklya anchorage.

The bins which had been sen in f r the property taken in New York were ordered to be pad. They amount to \$242,500, and the company have norrowed \$300,000, at seven per cent luterost, to make the payments. The appraisates bins were ordered to be paid.

The bylaws were so amended that the Executive Committee, in the absence of the President and Vice President may spoolut some person to sign cheeks and other papers. Mr. James Money, a New York, was elected a member of the Executive Committee, the second and the payments of the Executive Committee.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The 132d semi-annual meeting of this institution was held on Saturday evening, when the regular election for officers was held. The following were chosen:-President, Jonn G. Clayton; Vice Prest park."

THE FIRST MAYOR,

"Who is the first Mayor you can remember?"

Mr. Harring paused a while. "I taink James

Duane is the class Mayor I can remember," he

Duane is the class Mayor I can remember," he

W. Williams S. H. Devine, George Parsons

Severally, T. C. Faulkner; Treasurer, George Parsons

Severally, T. C. Faulkner; L. D. Arian, Jone Lisrael Smith, Charles McDevith, H. J. Crate, H.

Bessy, T. McCaulis, T. L. Devine, W. T. Buses, S. W. Williams S. H. Urosken.